BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1863.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. L. Pennington, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From East Tennessee.

Dalton, Dec. 6.—Seven Yankee prisoners, captured near Cleveland, by a squad under Capt Rhodes of Wharton's cavalry, were brought here to-day. Two of them formed part of a guard with dispatches from Gen. Sherman, going towards Charleston. Capt. Rhodes also captured two wagons, six horses and four mules, but the enemy's reinforcements coming he destroyed the wagons.—Union citizens reported three or four Yankee regiments encamped near Cleveland. Some of Capt. Rhode's men came through town, but saw nothing of them. Heavy firing heard yesterday in the direction of Kingston, supposed to be an engagement between Wheeler's cavalry and the enemy.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Dalton, Dec. 6.—A gentleman from Chattanooga today says the main body of the Yankee army had left that place for East Tennessee. Osterhaus's division was at Huntsville. Enemy's pickets at McFarland Springs.

From Charleston

Charleston, Dec. 6.—No material change to notice.—Enemy's fire now principally directed on Moultrie and James Island batteries. Very little firing on Sumter.—No casualties reported. Three Yankee prisoners, Third Rhode Island Artillery, captured Sunday, with their horses, arms and accoutrements on Kiawah Island, by our scouts, were brought in Sunday.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Charleston, Dec. 6.—All quiet this morning.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

Charleston, Dec. 6.—No change of importance. A shot from Moultrie demolished the Yankee Calcium light last night. Only six shots fired on Sumter today. Forts now considered safe against all assaults.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

Charleston, Dec. 7.—All quiet this morning. No firing last night.

From Richmond.

Richmond, Dec. 6.—Nothing of interest has transpired here in the last 48 hours. Members of Congress have been arriving slowly for the last few days. It is feared a quorum will not be present to-morrow. A summary of the message will be sent to the press as soon as delivered before Congress.

There is much anxiety to hear from Longstreet, no intelligence of the situation of his forces, official or otherwise, having been received for two days. Dispatches from East Tennessee, will probably be received to-night,

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES A CHRISTIAN PEOple under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially to confess our transgressions and humble ourselves before His chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considerations, as also by the request of the General Assembly and to concur in the action of other Southern States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; earnestly requesting its sincere observance by all the good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that all Ministers and Clergymen of whatsoever denomination, will open their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay his wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of his creatures.

In testimony whereof, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, {L. S.} Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A. D., 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Nov 30-td Private Secretary.
All papers of the State copy till the 10th December.

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE

Office Chatham R. R. Company,
Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1863.

ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, will be sold at public Auction, at the Sales Room of Creech & Litchford, in the city of Raleigh, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the 1st day of January, 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
Nov 28-tawtd President.
Standard, State Journal, Wilmington Journal, Greensboro' Patriot, Salisbury Watchman and Charlotte Bulletin, will copy twice a week till day.

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Steep Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Stage Road leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out house are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 30-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

Raleigh, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS,

1st Regiment N. C. M. for Home Defence,
Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1863.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PROCLAMATION OF the Governor, setting apart Thursday, Dec. 10th, as a day of public Fasting and Prayer, the drill of the Home Guard, appointed for that day, is hereby postponed until Saturday, the 12th, at 12 o'clock M.

By order of Col. W. H. Harrison:
Dec 3-td D. W. BAIN, Adjutant.

FOR RENT,

THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout meals, at Mrs. H. W. MILLER'S.
Dec 2-tf

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. TUESDAY. DEC. 8, 1863. NO. 24.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

THE ASSESSORS WILL ATTEND AT MY OFFICE in the City of Raleigh daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the fourth to the thirty-first day of January next, for the purpose of receiving returns of all subjects of taxation, in accordance with "an act to lay taxes for the common defence, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States," approved April 24th, 1863, as follows:

1st. Every person engaged in any trade, business or occupation mentioned in the fifth section of said act, requiring quarterly returns of gross sales to be made, will make them and pay the tax thereon; and those who continue the same, will pay the specific tax for the year 1864.

2nd. Every person, joint-stock company and corporation, will make return of the income and profits desived by them from every occupation, employment or business, whether registered or not, in which they may have been engaged, and from every investment of labor, skill, property or money, and the income and profits derived from any source whatever from the 1st day of January, 1863, to the first day of January, 1864.

3rd. Returns will be received of all agricultural products taxed in kind, and the value of all neat cattle, horses, mules not used in cultivation, and asses owned by each person on the first of November last, which have not heretofore been given in.

4th. It having been decided by the Commissioner of Taxes, "that all moneys, bank notes and other currency (not specially exempted in the tax act) on hand or deposit on the first day of July last, whether held by bankers, auctioneers, merchants, commission merchants, farmers, lawyers or doctors, including all other persons, firms, companies or corporations are taxable." I therefore notify all persons concerned, who have not heretofore done so, to make immediate return and pay taxes on the same. If in any of the above cases the owner of the money on deposit or in the hands of another has heretofore given it in, he corporation or person holding it at the time will not be required to give it in again.

5th. All persons who have neglected to give in according to law, and those who have given in and have not paid, are requested to do so immediately, otherwise the penalties of the law will be enforced.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Dec 8-10t Collector for Wake County.
Standard copy weekly and semi-weekly 5 times each.

RYE AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
ORANGES AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
APPLES AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
SNUFF AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
BUTTER AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
CROCKERY WARE AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
BROOMS AT E. A. WHITAKER'S.
Dec 8-3t*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL ON TUESDAY the 22d day of December, at public sale two tracts of land adjoining each other. These lands are situated six miles Southwest of Raleigh, on the Holly Springs road, well watered and well timbered. The home tract consists of 244 acres, well improved, good dwelling, store house, barn and stables. There is a good young Orchard on the farm. The other is in good farming order, and has some 65 acres in the tract. Both of these tracts can be bought jointly and privately before the day of sale. I will also sell at the same time and place one pair No. 1 mules, some Sows and Pigs, Farming Utensils, &c.

Dec 8 cod2w G. A. LACK.

Controlling Quartermaster's Office,

Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1863.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO "TAX IN KIND" should be addressed to me as Controlling Quartermaster of the State.

H. A. BADHAM,
Dec 8 3t Major and Controlling Q. M. N. C.
North Carolina Standard, State Journal, Hillsboro Recorder, Charlotte Bulletin and Wilmington Journal publish three times and forward bill.

Office Medical Examining Board,

Raleigh, Dec. 7th, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE EXAMining Board will hereafter meet as follows:

At General Hospital, No. 7, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 11 o'clock, A. M.

At General Hospital, No. 8, Wednesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of Medical Director:

THOS. HILL,
Dec 8-1w Sr. Surgeon.
Standard copy 1 week.

FINE FAMILY CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD AT TOWLES' AUCTION AND commission store on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, one elegant northern made close carriage, as good as new, having been very well kept and but little used, with a complete set of harness.

Dec 8-td* JAS. M. TOWLES, Auct.

FOR SALE.

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK; N. C 6 AND 8 PER cent. Bonds.

Dec 8 3t* W. H. JONES.

Bank of Commerce at Newbern,

Company Shops, Dec. 1, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED A DIVIdend of 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 12th instant.

J. A. GUION,
Dec 7 4t Cashier.
Standard copy 4t.

TO BOYS.

TWO OR THREE GOOD BOYS ARE WANTED TO sell the PROGRESS on the cars. Good boys can make from $15 to $20 a week. Apply at the office immediately.

Dec 7-tf

STRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN UP, ON THE 29TH DAY OF NOVEMber, 1863, by Mauray Smith, living thirteen miles northwest from Raleigh, in the county of Wake, a certain stray MARE MULE, of a light mouse color, supposed to be twelve years old, and appraised at five hundred dollars, and by the said Mauray Smith entered upon my Stray-Book.

Dec 1-tf D. A. WICKER, Ranger.

TO MOULDERS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, AT THE NORTH State Iron and Brass Works, Raleigh, N. C., one or two good Moulders

Nov 28 10t* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Standard semi-weekly copy 4t.

BREASTPIN LOST.

THE ADVERTISER HAS LOST A BREASTPIN somewhere on the streets of Raleigh. The breastpin is a small one and in the shape of a key. It is highly prized by the owner, and a liberal reward will be paid to the finder by leaving it at the

Nov 30 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

TURNER'S ALMANAC FOR 1864. SEND IN YOUR orders at once before the Edition is gone. Deduction made when sold by the quantity. Price 25c.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 3-1w Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

I WILL SELL AT DURHAM'S, ON THE 16TH INstant, 12 likely young NEGROES, for cash.

Dec 3-td* R. F. MORRIS, Auctioneer.

DENTAL NOTICE.

W. F. BASON, DENTIST,

MAY BE FOUND AT HIS OFFICE, OVER MR. PESCUD'S Drug Store, for a few days longer, by special request. All operations for the Medical, Surgical or Mechanical treatment of the Mouth or Teeth attended to.

Nov 30-1w

AUCTION SALES.

By WILKES MORRIS, Auctioneer.

CARGO SALE OF IMPORTED GOODS BY CATALOGUE.

ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16TH, 1863, I WILL sell, at my Sales Room, No. 2, Granite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C., commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., the entire cargoes of Steam Ships

LUCY AND PET,

with large consignments from other ships, consisting of

DRY GOODS.

42 cases Dark and Fancy Prints
4 do Super French Black Broad Cloth
3 do Grey Army Cloth, superior
5 do Steel Grey Cassimere
2 do Fancy Tweeds
2 do Heavy Mixed Seal Skins
2 do do Velvet Pile
8 bales Grey Wool Shirts
2 cases Fancy Wove do
3 bales Welsh Flannels
6 cases Long Cloth Shirts, Linen Fronts
1 bale Brown Canton Flannel
1 bale Diaper and Bath Towels
3 cases Silk and Bandana H'dk'fs
1 case Hoop Skirts and Corsets
3 cases Superior Black Bombazine
1 do Black Poplin
6 do do Alpacca
2 do Hermetta Cloth
1 do Black Cashmere
1 do 6 4 Black Alpacca
1 do Royal Merino
4 do French De Laines
4 do Fancy Mohairs
2 do White Muslin
3 do East India Blue Unions
1 do Linen Sheeting
1 do Irish Linens
6 do Long Cloth
10 do Unbleached Sheeting, 36 inch, super
1 do White Jackonet
8 do Flax Thread, assorted colours
2 do Linen Tape and Bobbins
3 do Tooth Brushes
4 do Combs
1 do. Black Italian Sewing Silk
3 do Pins, Kirby's
1 do Pearl Buttons
2 do Agate do
24 do 2500 prs Cotton Cards
1 do Card Clothing, 220 sheets, 36 x 6, No. 32 wire
60 M Ring Travellers
180 Sheep Skins
6 cases Felt Hats, Men and Boys
1 do Hair. Cloth, Hearth, Shoe and Infant Brushes
3 do Briar Root Pipes

LEATHER AND SHOES.

26 cases French Waxed Calf Skins
2 cases Kip Boots
3 cases Blik and Bro. Harness Sides
1 case Shoe Lining
4 bales English Sole Leather
104 cases superior make and finish Ladies', Gent's and Children's Shoes
60 cases E. I. Army Bluchers
5 cases Shoe Thread
2 casks Mason's Blacking

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

11 casks Files, well assorted
3 casks Hinges, well assorted
3 casks Screws, do do
10 cases Canada Axes
2 casks Shoemaker's Tools, assorted
2 casks Table Knives and Forks, bags Shot, Wire Tin Safes, patent Wire Dish Covers, Ladles, Cream and Egg Whips, Machine Brass Chain, Dog and Land Chains, Sofa Springs, Iron Bedsteads
4 cases Tacks
396 boxes Terne Plate
9 ingots Block Tin
10 casks Zinc

ROPE, BAGGING AND TWINE.

28 coils Manilla Rope
10 bales Bagging
10 bales Twine

GROCERIES.

900 bags Rio Coffee, prime
30 do Cape do do
121 boxes English Brown Soap
7 cases Brown Windsor Soap
40 cases Stearine and Adamantine Candles
20 Hf chests Congou Tea
50 cases Sublime Salad Oil

STATIONERY.

16 cases Letter, Foolscap and Note Paper
2 do Steel Pens
1 do Pen Holders
1 do Red Ink

DRUGS.

17 casks pure White Lead
10 casks Alcohol
9 kegs Saltpetre
1 barrel Sulphur
1 cask Sugar Lead
10 kegs Color. Potash
9 barrels Borax
2 cases Cod Liver Oil
119 drums Linseed Oil
12 casks Linfeed Oil
8 drums Parasine Oil
30 cases Lamp Black
360 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
300 ounces Quinine
30 boxes Extract Logwood

SALT.

[illegible] sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
[illegible] sacks Turk's Island Salt

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LIQUORS, &c.

73 barrels Bourbon Whiskey
83 cases Scotch do
40 do Pure Holland Gin
61 do Champaigne, qts and pints
32 do Clarets
20 do 80 doz Jeffrey's Pale Ale

Dec 7-td

IMPORTANT SALE AT HILLSBOROUGH ON THE 15TH DECEMBER, 1863.

2,500 LBS. SWEEDS AND ENGLISH IRON
20 Gallons Varnish
25 Cottage Bedsteads, large size
3 Gross Bed Screws
3 Dozen Mill Saw Files
2½ Dozen Hand Saw Files
3 Sets Iron Axles for Wagons
300 lbs. White Lead
3 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14
300 lbs. Hoop Iron
3 Boxes Mahogany Veniers, for Bureaus and Wardrobes
30 lbs. excellent Glue
1 Full set Blacksmith's Tools, new; never been used, (Bellows 38 inches,)
Heavy size 7 Spinning Wheels, No. 1 article
Some Wagon Chains
One fine Sywup Mill, three Rollers
Wood Screws, Sand Papers, &c., &c
Terms of sale, cash.

Any of the above articles can be traded for privately until day of sale.

Nov 30-td GEORGE BISHOP,
Standard copy 4d. Hillsborough, N. C.

NOTICE.

AT THE RESIDENCE OF L. A. NEWBORNE, (¼ of a mile from Hughes' Academy, Orange county,) will be sold, on the 10th December, 1863, the following articles, viz:

60 Barrels of Corn
40 Fat Hogs
Sows, Pigs and Shoats
Fodder and Shucks
20 Bushels Sound Salt
1 Set common Blacksmiths Tools
1 Fine Carriage
2 Looms
1 Barrel Cider Vinegar
1 Fine Cow and other articles

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, we will offer the valuable Wheat and Corn Mill formerly belonging to Ellis & Wilkinson. Our reason for selling is that we are going back to the Eastern part of the State.

—ALSO—

House and Lot, good Orchard, and 10 Acres of Land.

Nov 30-4t NEWBORNE & HARDEE.
Greensboro Patriot copy till sale and send account to M. S. H., Hillsboro.

IMPORTANT SALE.

WEDNESDAY THE 23RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, I will sell at Auction to the highest bidder, on the premises at Joyner's Depot, Wilson County, on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, my Lot, containing about five acres of land, on which is a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House and Barn, newly built, a large Wagon Shop with three setts Carpenters Tools, a Shoe Shop with full setts shoe and harness makers Tools, a lot of Paints, Oils, and painters utensils, a lot of Timber for the wagon business. Iron for plow hoes, &c. Also one Steam Saw Mill, with two Grist Mills attached; two log wheels, one pair large Mules, with wagon and harness, one yoke Oxen, two work Horses, some Sows and Pigs, with some fat Hogs, a lot of new Plow Hoes. Also, Axes, Grub Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Carts, Wagons, Buggy's and Harness, Axles and Buggy Springs. Also, one Young Jack, &c., &c.

The above works are all now in operation and the hands can be hired for another year.

Terms to suit the purchaser.

Dec 5-10t* W. W. FLOWERS.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH AT AUCTION.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE, ON Saturday the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock, at Towles' Auction Room, the very desirable House and Lot lately occupied by Mrs. R. K. Goodwin, dec'd. This property is eligibly situated on Fayetteville Street, and in one of the most pleasant parts of the City. The house is a good two story building and has all the necessary out houses attached. The lot lies beautifully for further improvements and contains an acre of ground.

Also, for rent at the same time, the Store House on Fayetteville street, now occupied by Mr. F. I. Wilson, as an Auction Room. It has a large store room attached and an excellent cellar. Possession will be given for both property on the the 1st day of January ensuing.

Terms cash or note with approved security.

Dec 5-3t* JAMES M. TOWLES, Auc'r.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE House and Lot in the Town of Hillsboro, now used as a factory. The building is 30x50 feet, with cellar and sheds on one side; is a well built house, sealed inside and painted inside and out; has a firstrate Pump and excellent water, ¾ of an acre of land, corner lot, and no building within seventy-five feet, consequently in no danger of fire from neighboring buildings; is well adapted for store room and tobacco factory. Price $2,500. The house cannot be built for double this amount.

GEORGE BISHOP,
Nov 30 t15D Hillsboro, N. C.
Standard copy.

AUCTION SALE.

I WILL SELL AT GRAHAM, N. C., DECEMBER 16, 1863, at Public Auction:

11 bbls Holt's Whiskey and Brandy;
30 sacks Salt;
1 hhd. Eng. Island Molasses;
2¾ bbls. Glue;
2 Buggies;
1 Wagon;
1 Cart;
1 Horse;
1 Piano;
1 Cooking Stove, complete;

The Crockery and Glassware and other Household Furniture belonging to the estate of Henry S. Blackwell, dec'd.

Terms, 6 months' credit or cash.

THOS. J. MITCHELL,
Nov 18-td Adm'r.

VALUABLE PLANTATIONS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE THREE VALUABLE FARMS, two of them containing 800 acres each, and situated two miles from the Town of Windsor, in Bertie county, and about one mile from Cashie river. There is upon the premises all necessary buildings. On account of the location of course the lands are very valuable, being near the capitol of the county, and at a near point to ship produce by water. The third contains 500 acres, 5 miles from Roanoke river. There is upon the lands a neat Dwelling and all usual out buildings. This Plantation is a very desirable one, and in fact all are in good state of cultivation, and the location healthy and society very good. The reputation of Bertie county lands is well know for the production of corn, cotton and peas which is enough guarantee to the purchaser without further details. Apply to me at Windsor, N. C., or to JORDAN WOMBLE, Esq., at Raleigh, N. C.

Nov 20-1m* P. HENNEBERRY.

NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF December next, I shall sell on a credit of six months, at the Court House in the town of Louisburg, Franklin County, N. C., a negro man, belonging to the Estate of William H. Bridges, dec'd. This is a No 1 negro, he is a good house hand and a splendid driver and hostler. The purchaser can pay cash if he wishes.

JNO. H. GILL, Adm'r
Nov 4-4t of WM. B. BRIDGES, dec'd.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$2 00	One week	$ 5 00
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	20 00
Four days	6 50	One month	35 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	70 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

FREE NEGRO RUNAWAY—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

HENRY HARRIS, A FREE NEGRO, CAME TO ME on the 19th ultimo, representing himself as of age, and knowing he was a free negro, I had no hesitation in giving him a pass to seek employment. The said negro went as far as Henderson, N. C., and on Thursday I saw him there and told him he must return with me to Raleigh. He had no objection. I went up to the house of a citizen, where he was, for him, and saw him in the yard. Before I got within 200 yards of him he ran off. I pursued him to the woods and gave up the chase. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, a good bacon color; had on indifferent shoes, had on felt or wool hat and a soldier jacket. He passes in Henderson by the name of William. Has a burn on one leg, and stoops. I forwarn all persons from harboring him, and will pay the above reward for him.

Dec 2-1w* B. D. SMITH, Raleigh, N. C.

$100 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY one for the delivery to me, in Raleigh, of my fine Hunting Case Gold Watch. Said Watch was stolen from my pocket on the train coming down this side of Salisbury, on Thursday night, by a villain who was spotted at the time and arrested very soon after, but too late, as he had disposed of the Watch in some way, so that it could not be found. Said Watch is marked "J. T. J."—the letters, however, resemble G. T. G. very much.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Nov. 21-tf] Raleigh, N. C.
Salisbury Watchman copy 2 times and forward bill.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company I, 58th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, sulky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, a bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was a Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, was padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.

WM. A. SMITH.
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.
Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE—MANUFACTURED AND SMOKING TOBACCO FOR SALE.

WE WILL SELL A LARGE QUANTITY OF very fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, for Confederate money. Address,

J. D. & A. WALKER & CO.,
Harmony, Iredell Co., N. C.
Nov 12-1m* or Woodsdale, Person Co., N. C.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lack & Farriss, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farriss, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farriss tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.

Sept 8-tf CHAS. M. FARRISS.

SHOES AND BOOTS,

NEXT DOOR TO WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW IN STORE A SPLENdid assortment of Gentlemen, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, embracing a beautiful variety of Ladies' and Satin Shoes and Gaiters. Also a large lot of Cotton Yarns of assorted numbers.

Also one dozen Double Barreled Pocket Cannons, French invention—shoot ten times in as many seconds.

Apply early and procure your winter supplies of Shoes and Boots before the rise in price.

Terms strictly cash on delivery.

Nov 21-1m J. H. KIRKHAM.
Standard and Spirit of the Age copy one month each.

NEW TANNERY.

MOSES & JORDAN WILL TAN ALL SPLIT Hides for one-third and all Skins for one-half. The owner of the hides shall have the preference of the yard's part at what it is selling for from the Yard at the time. Location nine miles South-east of Raleigh, and within three-quarters of a mile of Auburn, on the N. C. R. R.

Dec 3-12t* Dec 3-12t*

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,

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DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 1863.

The Confederate States Congress met yesterday, and we suppose will pitch at once into the great business before it, namely—The Currency and the Army.—Something must be done for the currency or it is gone, and the army must be strengthened by at least one hundred thousand effective men by Spring, or we cannot continue the war. All other matters of legislation are of minor importance, and must give way for these two great questions, which must be met promptly and properly, or we are a defeated, conquered and ruined people.

As to the currency we already hear predictions made that it will be almost as good as gold in thirty days, but how this is to be brought about we are unable to say; we suppose, however, that some tax bill will be passed that will absorb a large amount of the issue of the Government, the tax to be laid on the holders and owners of property, who are supposed to have the bulk of the money. A tax of thirty per cent. on all property is already suggested, while a forced loan is advocated by some. We confess that we do not see how the currency is to be made any better than it is, without we achieve some great military successes, but as much of the wisdom of the country is now assembled at Richmond we trust they may devise some means to give us a happy issue out of all our troubles.

The other important matter is the strengthening of the army. We must have men and we must have them at once, and it is for Congress to say how we shall get them. They may extend the conscription to 50 or 55 years, but it will not raise the number of men required to fill up our shattered ranks. What then? Shall we take the large number of useless tax collectors and other pets throughout the country for whom places have been made to keep them out of service, or shall the principals of substitutes be forced in? We have now a letter before us protesting against this and asking us to define our position. We have only to say that the war must stop, or the Government must have men to carry it on. We are in favor of stopping it if it can be done upon terms that will not degrade us in the eyes of the world, before our ruin becomes thorough and complete, but as the cry of those in authority is for war, war we must have. We thought the conscript law was unfortunate, in the first place, and that the substitute clause was much worse than the law; for we desired that the rich and influential, who forced the war upon the poor classes of the country, against their wishes, should be made to help fight its battles, and we saw that the substitute clause would enable the rich to creep out, while the poor would be compelled to go in.—But for this those who passed the law are to blame, and not those who have bought substitutes, and we do not see how they can be made to serve, *after paying out for the war*, in accordance with the provisions of a law passed by the Confederate States Congress.

Yet we say the Government must have men, or the cause is lost, and it is for Congress to say how. The time may come, and will if the war continues without any effort for a settlement outside of the power of the sword, when the principals of substitutes, the employees in the Government workships, Railroad and Express hands, and even printers, teachers and preachers will have to go into the ranks. The North can get men by the hundred thousand at a time, and to cope with them successfully it will not be long before the "last man," literally, will be required. It does occur to us, however, that the first duty of Congress is to repeal the tithe law and put into the service all the men connected with the collection of that tax. This will give the army many thousands, for there are none employed but conscripts. Then compel all who are connected with the other tax departments, within the conscript age, to go into the army, leaving persons over the age to attend to that duty. Here we shall get many thousand more. Then go to all the post headquarters throughout the country and take every man not absolutely necessary to the transaction of the business. Here many thousand more will be found, and among them some of the best men in the country. Then reach the tanners, factories and other establishments where men are detailed to make their employees from one to five hundred per cent., and many thousand more will be added. All these it seems to us should be taken before the Government violates a contract of its own making and forces in the principals of substitutes. But why speculate? Congress is in session, the recommendations of the President will soon be known, and if the "last man" be asked for, the "last man" will be given, and what we or anybody else may say will amount to nothing. We trust that Congress will do something to restore confidence in the currency and save the country from subjugation. The people have poured out their blood and treasure like water and if the revolution fails it cannot be attributed to them.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN LINE OF BATTLE ON MINE CREEK,
Nov. 29, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Events have crowded each other, in the past few days, so much that without notes and with recollection obscured by the excitement occasioned by the constant expectancy of an engagement, that I hardly know if I can write an intelligible letter.

The monotony of camp life on the Rapidan and the fatigue of throwing up heavy entrenchments, which we had been busily engaged in throwing up, was brought to a stand-still on the 25th inst. The day previous reports had circulated that a division of the enemy's cavalry had crossed at Ely's Ford, on the Rappahannock. This was thought to be the forerunner of active operations on the part of the Yankee army, who were known to be massed in heavy force near the lower fords of the Rapidan. Early the next morning (28th) heavy bodies of the enemy's cavalry were observed moving up the river, and long trains of wagons down the river. At 10, a. m., the cavalry made an attack at Morton's Ford with 5 pieces of artillery, and also at Raccoon Ford in considerable force, which brought our whole force into the trenches, and caused the expenditure of a good deal of cannon ammunition to no purpose, as it was soon ascertained that these attacks were mere feints to draw the attention of our forces from the fords at which they really intended to cross. At 4, p. m., information was received that the enemy were crossing their infantry at Jacob's, Ely's and United States Fords, and were proceeding in the direction of Locust Grove and Chancellorsville, thus flanking the position we held on the Rapidan and caused the abandonment of works we had bestowed such care and labor in erecting.—At 2, a. m., on the 27th we left our works to the protection of some of our cavalry, and moved to the right in the direction of the enemy, Ewell's corps moving in a line between the Plank Road and the enemy, while A. P. Hill's went down the plank road in the direction of Fredericksburg. At 10 o'clock our advance came up with the enemy who occupied an elevated ridge to the South and East of Locust Grove. Our forces were deployed to face the enemy—A. P. Hill's corps on the right, Ewell's left, held by Johnston's division, which rested on Mine Creek. Heavy skirmishing was heard along the entire line all day, and the booming of artillery re-echoed through the dense woodlands from Morton's Ford to below Zoab Church, some 10 miles below, but no heavy general engagement took place. I understood that after we left Morton's Ford, the enemy's cavalry, under Kilpatrick, attempted to storm our works there but were signally repulsed by one of our divisions of cavalry, who followed them across the river and pursued them beyond Kelly's Ford. I also learn that Heath's division, of Hill's corps, also had a sharp but short engagement, with what result I was unable to learn.—At about 4 o'clock Johnston's division, on our extreme left, attacked the enemy consisting of the 6th (Sedgewick's) corps, and after heavy fighting succeeded in driving them a considerable distance. The fight consisted mostly of infantry, and the loss was heavy on both sides. We captured some 400 prisoners. It is said Johnston's men behaved handsomely, but were numerically too weak to hold what they had gained, and at dark were compelled to take position where the fight began. I learn that Maj. Gen. Johnston's horse was shot from under him, and Brig. Gen. Walker was killed. I am unable to state our loss in round numbers, but judging from the wounded I saw it must have been some 12 or 1500 killed and wounded. Rosser's brigade of cavalry, during the day, (27th) succeeded in getting in the rear of the enemy, and at Wilderness Church captured the entire train of ordnance wagons of two of the enemy's corps; being unable to bring them off, they killed the horses and mules, over 2,000, and burnt the 500 wagons with all their ammunition.

At 2 a. m., of the 28th our line fell back to its present position across Mine creek, and left the enemy in ignorance of the movement, which they ascertained only when day broke. It is said Gen. Lee says that this is the position he had selected some time since, and that he manœuvred to bring the enemy to it.—We have built substantial breastworks, and are awaiting an attack. Two whole days have now passed and none has been made. The position is an excellent one, and though the enemy number two to our one, the utmost confidence is felt by all in our ability to repulse the enemy should they attack us.—We are face to face, and only a mile of ground intervenes between our main lines. Picket firing is continuous and we have been kept in momentary expectancy of an engagement. We eat and sleep in line of battle, and we all have become so used to the crack of the rifle that we can sleep soundly under its rattle and dream sweetly of home and loved ones under its influence. It is said the enemy number 70,000 men. We number, perhaps, ———, all told. But our cause is just, and our hope is in God.

* * *

I will write again in a few days. Dr. Kirby, taken prisoner at Kelly's Ford, just returned, represents but two or three killed or seriously wounded on the 7th ult. Barnes, of Co. D, and Rodman of K, are of the number wounded. Lisson, of H, killed.

29TH.—Night has come and no fight yet. I hope they will attack to-morrow. Tell our folks to be of good cheer, for, under God, victory will be sure.

[I have had no opportunity of sending this letter. I will probably get it off to-morrow, Dec. 2d, if the fight does not commence.]

DEC. 1, 1863.—Yesterday there was cannonading for about an hour at points all along the line, but nothing else was done. Even the pickets were peaceable and there was no firing at all. Both armies are drawn up in less than a mile of each other. The enemy have built cannon pits for their artillery. It was fully believed that to-day the fight would surely open, and we all went to sleep with that conviction on our minds; but we were not awakened at dawn by the thunder of the artillery. I have not heard a rifle crack or the booming of a gun to-day, and everything is as quiet as a Quaker could wish for. It is fair, but bitter, bitter cold; and it is the universal wish on our side that the fight would come off, so that what is left might be able to enjoy the comfort of a good fire under shelter.

27th REGT. N. C. T., HALF WAY BETWEEN CHANCELLORSVILLE AND ORANGE C. H., VA.
Tuesday, December 1, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—This is the fifth day that our army has been in line of battle, and there has been no general engagement, yet a little cannonading and skirmishing every day; but the Yankees, although across the river on our side of it, seem backward about making the attack. There has been a few casualities in our Brigade from the shelling of the enemy. I have been able to obtain the names of only two of them. 1st Sat. Wm. Davis, Co. D, of our Regiment, was killed instantly on Friday evening, a very short time after the line of battle was formed. Lutson Stroud, private in the same company, received a flesh wound through the right hip the same evening. There have been no others killed and not many wounded—none in our Regiment that I know of. I will send you reports of everything that is of interest as fast as I can obtain the facts. We have taken a number of prisoners and horses. I have seen at least an hundred of them pass by here. How many others have been sent to the rear I don't know. Our Cavalry made a little dash around the enemy on Sunday morning and captured a number of Ordnance wagons, mules, &c. I can't put down the figures, but there was enough taken to make it a respectable affair.

Our Brigade is in the front line to day, and Co. B, (the Guilford Greys,) are thrown out as skirmishers. We feel more anxiety than usual of course, and look anxiously to the result of to-day's operations. We occupy a splendid position along our whole line, and if the enemy do attack us we will be a little more than very apt to treat him as he deserves. I hav'nt time to write more at present, as the courier who carries the mail will be here in a few moments. I will close by giving you a little camp picture. Scene—12 o'clock, P. M.—Rations of beef and flour, just issued, to be cooked before morning. Four men detailed to cook for each company; dull axes and small fires; water a long way off; worn out and perplexed. Soldier speaking—"I wish the confounded war was over. I'd give the plantation and all the negroes, my wife's and children's clothing down to one single garment each, take a shirt and pair of drawers for myself and start the world afresh."

I'll write again soon. HAL.

MORTON'S FORD, RAPIDAN RIVER,
December 3, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—By the date of this letter you will see we are once more on our old lines again.—The Yankees, under Meade, who came with such a threatening rush scarce one week ago, are back again, in their old camps across the Rapidan. This result is as unexpected as it was mortifying. I last wrote you, while we were standing in line of battle behind our breastworks on Mine Run, with an overpowering force of the enemy on our front hourly expected to advance. But our position appeared too strong for them, and though they undertook the march to drive us back to Richmond, after coming and looking at us, they have marched back between here and across the Rapidan. At daylight on yesterday morning their retrograde movement was discovered, and in a twinkling we were put on their track but after making a forced march to the River bank at Germana Ford, we failed to even once come up with their rear guard.—We picked up, however, several hundred stragglers who delayed too long on this side the river. They were miserable looking dogs in appearance, and I doubt not were a happy riddance to the Yankee army. The enemy retreated across the same fords they came, and were in line of battle, artillery and infantry, when our forces reached the bank. Thus has this short campaign ended; and our forces have taken up their old positions. The enemy are in heavy force opposite this point at present, and he may, if the weather holds good, attempt another movement.

The Yankee army left a broad track of destruction in their wake, and the country they occupied could not be in a worse condition if an army of savages had occupied it. Houses and fences burned, furniture destroyed, horses taken away and hogs and cattle killed, marked their pathway. Not only the wealthy and the better class of our citizens suffered, but the poor and unprotected, even lone widows were robbed of their all, and turned out of their houses only to see them consumed, with their all, before their eyes. The people say that this system of wholesale destruction had the countenance and applause of the officers of the Yankee army. Even now, while I write, the lurid glare of a burning farm house opposite can be seen, that had been spared heretofore. If nothing else inspired me with faith in our ultimate triumph, these vandal acts would. No people who commit them can succeed, and I feel that a frowning and wrathful Providence will surely overtake and destroy them.

We barely escaped winning a brilliant victory during the week's operations. The prisoners tell us that at one time the knapsacks of the whole army were unslung to storm our works on the night of the 30th ult. But the Yankee stomach for the fight was too weak, and the order was countermanded but an hour before the attack was to have begun. There is no doubt but the act was meditated. A reply to Meade from the commander of the Fifth Army Corps was found by some of our men, in regard to the attack, but the corps commander, together with the other General officers of the command disapproved of the attack, and a Confederate victory that would have raised shouts of rejoicing throughout the land, was thereby lost or postponed.

Our army is in excellent condition, and notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, our people need not apprehend a reverse to the army of Northern Virginia. The defence of this part of our Confederacy is in able hands, the Chief of the army is wise, great and good, and its rank is efficient, brave and hopeful. There is no demoralization here.

On our return to camp, we have just heard of the disasters in the Southwest. Truly, affairs there are in a pitiful condition, and is mortifying in the extreme. But be not disheartened. The crisis is upon us but we think it is not yet too late to retrieve what we have lost. With a new chief, and with the reinforcements that are being sent to that army's support, I hope to hear of better tidings soon. Disasters will sometimes come, but thank God, our cause does not rest on our engagement. The present result there will doubtless prolong the struggle, but my faith in our final triumph is as bright and as hopeful as it was in the first hour of the war when we all sprung to arms. Let our people remember that it is always darkest a little while before day, and I believe that this is our hour of despondency that precedes and is followed by the bright day of our independence and triumph.

The Governor's message to the Legislature meets with the applause and commendation of all in the army. We are blessed with a good, wise and patriotic Governor, and our State is fortunate in having such a man at the helm in this trying hour.

* * *

CAMP 47TH REG'T N. C. T.,
NEAR ORANGE C. H., VA.,
December 4th, 1863.

DEAR PROGRESS:—Again we are back in our old quarters on the Rapidan. We went down to where I wrote my last from, half way between Orange C. H. and Chancellorsville, to meet the Yankee army, which had crossed the river at one of the lower fords, and after lying in line of battle for six days, giving Squire Meade ample time for the perfecting of his arrangements for a fight, we got up one morning and found him and his army missing. He made a clean, clear back down. His men and officers looked at our position, imagined our strength and wisely concluded that the better part of valor for them would be to imitate Xerxes of old, with his ten thousand men, "March up the hill and then march down again."—What his plans are now is perhaps known to the authorities and in official circles, but as bumble a personage as your correspondent can give you no light on that subject. As for our army we are, *"animis opibusque parati,"* let him come from whatever direction and at what time he pleases. I am very glad that I have so small a list of casualties to send you from our brigade. I mentioned two of the names in my last, but for the sake of having them all together I will put down the entire list here: In Co. D, 27th Reg't, 1st Sergt Wm Davis was instantly killed by a shell, on the first day we were in line of battle and not more than fifteen or twenty minutes after we had gone into line, private Lutson Stroud, Co D, same Reg't, was wounded in the hip; C Badson, Co D, was stunned by a shell, his knapsack was torn all to pieces, and his escape was almost if not quite miraculous. In the 48th Reg't Corpl Wm Elliott, Co E, was severely wounded in the groin by shell, private Coleman Stewart, same Co, was wounded in the leg slightly; private Cain Cline, Co C, received a severe wound in the foot, and in Co I, C Keziah was slightly wounded in the head. In the 15th and 46th Reg'ts there were no casualties at all. Our boys are all glad to get back to these old quarters again, and we all hope that the marching and counter-marching that we have been doing for some time past, is over for the winter. There are some amusing and characteristic instances in soldier life, that I will try to give you in my next. The boys are all well or nearly all, and in their usual fine spirits. Not a word of news this morning from any quarter

I will write again soon.

Yours truly, HAL.

THE BATTLE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

FEDERAL REPORT OF THE ACTION.

The latest Federal accounts claim to have captured 48 pieces of cannon, 3,500 prisoners, and 7,000 stand of arms. The Yankee loss is estimated at 4,000. A dispatch from Chattanooga says:

There has been no fighting in this army since Hooker's attack on Bragg's rear at Ringgold, on the 26th. Bragg was forced to march on, being badly whipped, and inflicting considerable loss upon Hooker. Our loss is about 500 to 600; the enemy's much larger. The army's movements now going on are not for the public at present.

A report of the battle is furnished to the Washington authorities by Q. M. General M. C. Meigs, who acted as government reporter for the occasion. The demonstration against Missionary Ridge was made on the 23d instant, about 11 o'clock in the morning. The report says:

The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle-pits, and from the summits of Mission Ridge, 500 feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, so regularly was it all done, as the line advanced, preceded by skirmishers, and at 2 o'clock P. M. reached our picket lines. They opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who replied and ran into their advanced line of rifle-pits.—After them went our skirmishers, and with them, along the centre of the line, the 25,000 troops which General Thomas had so quickly displayed. Until we spoke to prisoners assert they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and they say it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight. At 3 P. M. the important advanced position of Orchard Knob, and the lines right and left, were in our possession, and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night.

The next day, at daylight, Gen. Thomas had 5,000 men across the Tennessee and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge about six miles above Chattanooga. By nightfall Gen. Thomas had seized the extremity of Mission Ridge nearest the river and was entrenching himself. Gen. Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga, on the south side of the river.

Skirmishing and cannonading continued all the day on the left and centre. Gen. Howard scaled the slopes of Lookout Mountain from the valley of Lookout Creek, drove the rebels around the point, captured some 2,000 prisoners, and established himself high up the mountain side, in full view of Chattanooga.

This movement raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had previously run only to Kelly's Ferry, whence, ten miles of hauling over mountain roads, and twice across the Tennessee river on pontoon bridges, brought us our supplies. All night the point of Mission Ridge on the extreme left, and the side of Lookout Mountain on the extreme right, blazed with the camp fires of the loyal troops. The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of Hooker's battle was fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view, but from which the rattle of his musketry was heard.

At nightfall the sky cleared and "the full moon, the traitors' doom," shone upon the beautiful scene. Until 1 o'clock A. M. the twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on. Then it ceased. Gen. Grant's headquarters during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th were in Hood's redoubt, except when in the course of the day he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the several commanders in Chattanooga Valley.

At daylight on the 25th the Stars and Stripes were discovered on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain. Gen. Hooker moved to descend the mountain, and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap to sweep on both sides and on its summits.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough streaming by regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman or marching for the railroad and raising the siege. They had evacuated the the valley of Chattanooga—would they abandon that of Chickamauga?

The 20-pounders and 4½ rifles, of Woods' redoubt, opened on Mission Ridge. Orchard Knob sent its complements to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts, answered; and the cannonade, thus commenced, continued all day. Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Mission Ridge, and from Mission Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Woods' redoubt over the heads of Gens. Grant and Thomas and their staffs, who were with us on this favorable position, where the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre. The headquarters were under fire all day long. Cannonading and musketry were heard from Gen. Sherman, and Gen. Howard marched the 11th corps to join him.

Gen. Thomas sent out skirmishers, who drove in the rebel pickets and chased them into their entrenchments, and at the foot of Mission Ridge Gen. Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, entrenched on a high knob next to that on which Gen. Sherman himself lay fortified. The assault was gallantly made, reached the edge of the crest, and held its ground for, it seemed to me, an hour, but was bloodily repulsed by the enemy's reserves.

A general advance was now ordered, and a strong line of skirmishers, followed by a deployed line of battle, some two miles in length, at the signal of cannon shots from headquarters, Orchard Knob, moved rapidly and orderly forward. The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and ran into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels. The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the rebels swarm out of their long line of rifle-pits in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill. A few turned and fired their pieces, but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face and went on to the top.

Some of our regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the ridge, and here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared to be most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line was ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants.

With cheers answering cheers the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the points least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken. Color after color was planted on the summit, while muskets and cannon vomited their thunder upon them. A well directed shot from Orchard Knob exploded a caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right, the driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted and the gun was captured with cheers. A fierce musketry fire broke out to the left, where, between Gen. Thomas and Gen. Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

Bragg left the house in which he held his headquarters and rode to the rear, as our troops crowned the hill on either side of him.

Gen. Grant proceeded to the summit, and then did we only know its height. Some of the captured artillery was put into position and artillerists were sent for to work the guns, whilst the caissons of the enemy were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge and used in forming barricades across it.

The other assaults by the right of our centre gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled. Gen. Hooker, coming in a favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after three days of manœuvering and fighting, was won, and the strength of the rebellion, in its centre, was broken; Burnside relieved from danger; East Tennessee and Kentucky rescued; Georgia and the Southwest threatened in the rear, and another victory added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender" Grant!

To-night the estimate of our captures is several thousand, and thirty pieces of artillery. Our loss for so great a victory is not great.

Bragg is firing the railroad bridges as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle field, which extends for six miles along Mission Ridge, and for several miles on Lookout Mountain.

Probably not so well directed, so well ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed; but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves, prevented them from repulsing any of the others.

A few days since Gen. Bragg sent to Gen. Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove any non-combatants who might be still in Chattanooga. No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from the vicinity it is probable that non-combatants can remain without imprudence.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE, MONDAY, Dec. 7th.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock. Journal read.

Mr. Faison, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill increasing the pay of Jurors and Witnesses, recommending its passage.

Mr. Arendell, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill to incorporate the Miners' Mining and Smelting Company, recommending its passage.

BILLS, ETC., ON FIRST READING.

Mr. Arendell—A bill to provide for the punishment of crimes committed in counties within the lines of the enemy.

Mr. Patton—A bill to pay a premium of $2 for every ten pounds of wool raised.

Mr. Simpson—A resolution in favor of D. King.

Mr. Ramsay—A bill fixing the commissions of Sheriffs.

Mr. Lassiter—A bill to amend the act in regard to the voting of soldiers.

A message was received from the House agreeing to the proposition of the Senate to go into an election for Judge Tuesday at 11 o'clock.

Engrossed bill, to allow Sheriffs elect to qualify before twelve Justices, passed its several readings.

Mr. Ramsay—A resolution requiring Sheriffs to refund mileage overpaid them.

Mr. Lassiter moved to appoint a Joint Committee to enquire into the publication of the Journals of the State Convention. Agreed to.

BILLS TAKEN UP.

A bill to amend the act authorizing the Governor to employ slaves on fortifications. [Imposes a fine on owners for not furnishing their hands on requisition, and limits the term of service to thirty days.]

Messrs. Lassiter and Wiggins favored the bill. Messrs. Young, Carroway and Hall opposed it.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw the bill was laid on the table.

The resolution in regard to the destruction of private property was rejected.

The bill to tax Express Companies $500 in each county was taken up.

Mr. Wiggins thought the tax too onerous and that it would have the effect of breaking up small offices, and moved to strike out and insert $100.

Mr. Adams opposed the amendment, and said that he was opposed to the monopoly of the Express Company.

Mr. Young proposed an amendment, taxing the Company five per cent. on gross receipts.

Mr. Hoke said he wanted the tax put up so as to exclude the concern from the State. He said that there were 1,600 conscripts in the service of this Company—that it was a speculating concern and believed that the Railroads were partners in the business.

Mr. Outlaw said the effect of the bill would be to tax the shipper and not benefit the State.

On motion of Mr. Hoke the bill with the amendments was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

A resolution authorizing the employment of surgeons in each county to extend furloughs. Adopted.

A bill to prevent aliens from trafficing or trading in this State.

Mr. Hall thought in times of scarcity such measures shou'd not be adopted.

Mr. Murril said he knew many foreigners who had lived in the State for years, who were now claiming foreign protection and amassing gold for the purpose of leaving the country. It was this class of persons he wished to reach.

Mr. Graham did not think this the proper time to invite foreign hostility. We should invite the immigration of good citizens.

Mr. Ellis thought the speculating foreigners who claimed protection should either be put in the army or out of the country—would support the bill.

The bill was rejected—ayes 5; nays 29.

Mr. Graham—A bill to punish the breaking of a dwelling house and stealing therefrom in the night time. Referred.

The bill removing certain restrictions in the charter of the R. and G. R. R., and allowing another Director for the State in said Corporation, was rejected.

The motion by which the bill to authorize the temporary loaning of bonds to Banks by the State was rejected, was reconsidered.

A message was received from the House transmitting an engrossed resolution to prevent illegal impressment.

On motion, the Senate adjourned to Tuesday 10 o'clock.

NOTE.—Mr. Sanders was reported a few days since as having introduced a bill to *increase* the fees of the tax collector for Johnston County. This was the reverse entirely of the effect of the bill, as it reduced actually for its decrease, limiting it to $2 50 per annum. The mistake was inadvertently made.—REPORTER.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, Dec. 7.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M.

Prayer by Rev. J. M. Atkinson.

The Journal of Saturday was read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, a message was sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of John Wilkinson of Wilson county as a Justice of the Peace for said county.

Mr Person, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to amend an act authorizing the employment of slave labor on works of public defence—Recommending that it do not pass.

Horace L. Robards, commoner elect from Catawba county appeared and was qualified.

Mr. Gaskins introduced a resolution in favor of Chas. Kelly. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Person—A resolution in favor of Frederick Lord. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Craig—A resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in the Confederate Congress to use their influence to procure a repeal of the law imposing a tax in kind, and such modification of the law concerning impressments as will secure the payment of the market value for property impressed. Laid on the table on motion of Mr. Flemming.

Mr. Young of Yancey—A bill to authorize Quartermasters of the Home Guard to exchange hides for leather or shoes. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Francis—A bill concerning the Home Guard. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Carter—A bill to establish sessions for the transaction of the business pertaining to the office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution from the Senate, (transmitted by message) proposing an inquiry concerning the publication of the Journals of the late Convention, was adopted.

Sundry engrossed bills (from the Senate) had the first reading and were placed on the calendar.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to amend Sec. 85, Chap. 34, of the Revised Code.

A resolution in favor of the Trustee of Blade county.

A bill for the establishment of Graded Schools in North Carolina and for other purposes.

A bill to regulate the fees of Clerks and Sheriffs in the county of Guilford, and a bill to amend the 6th section, 101st chapter, Revised Code, passed their third reading.

A bill further to define the duties of [illegible] of the Literary Fund and for other purposes, rejected on third reading.

A resolution in favor of the trustee of Jackson county was laid on the table.

A resolution proposing modifications of the Confederate Tax Act, was rejected.

A bill to incorporate the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company, after a protracted discussion, and the adoption of sundry amendments, passed its second reading.

The House, on motion of Mr. Allison, reconsidered the vote by which it had agreed to the proposition made by the Senate, to adjourn *sine die* on Monday next, and the question being on concurring in said proposition its further consideration was postponed until Wednesday, 12 o'clock, M.

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

(The reporter erroneously stated, in Saturday's report, that Mr. Brown reported a bill to amend the Revenue Law by taxing *Express* Companies incorporated out of the State three per cent. on their gross receipts. He should have said *Insurance* Companies thus incorporated.)

FOR RENT,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION IN TWO MILES OF Louisburg, containing eleven hundred and seventy-five acres of land, bounded north-west by Bear Creek and Tar River. Sufficient open land to work thirty or more hands; the Mansion House has eight rooms and necessary out-houses, and negro cabbins for the accommodation of 70 or 80 negroes. This track is well known as the Burrel Perry land, which I propose to rent on Tuesday the 15th December next, at the Court House in Louisburg it being Tuesday of the County Court.

J. REID.
Dec 2-6t* Ex'or of B. Perry.

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